

TWO NEW COMPOSITAE FROM THE WALLOWA
MOUNTAINS OF OREGON

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The two plants here described were collected several years ago in one of Oregon's chief centers of endemism, an area which still continues to yield novelties to the collector.

Cirsium wallowense sp. nov. Caulis robustus 5-10 dm. altus supra medium late ramosus cano-lanatus; folia 2-4 dm. longa ad basin decurrentia anguste linearia praeter lobos remotos plus minusve 3-fissos, hic 1.5-4 cm. longis apicibus spinis tenuissimis flavis cuspidatis, subter dense tomentosa, supra sparse tomentosa; capitula 1-3 in extremis ramorum longorum; involucrem 4-5 cm. latum vix 3 cm. altum densius arachnoideo-tomentosum, squamis intimis ad apicem rigido-scariosis, exterioribus minus dimidio brevioribus valde patentibus vel squarrosis spinis brevibus armatis, dorso non glanduloso; corollae ochroleucae vel pallide lilaceae apicibus loborum obtusis; anthera abrupte brevi-acuminata.

Stem stout, 5-10 dm. high, widely branched above the middle, closely gray-lanate; leaves 2-4 dm. long, decurrent at base 1-4 cm., narrowly lanceolate to oblanceolate, deeply pinnatifid or pinnatisect, with sometimes rather remote, more or less deeply 3-cleft segments, these 1.5-4 cm. long, the apices tipped with slender yellow spines, the lower surface densely gray-tomentose, the upper more thinly so and somewhat floccose; heads solitary or in twos or threes, mostly at the ends of the long slender ascending branches, without subtending leaves or only 1 or 2 and these very small; involucre 4-5 cm. broad and less than 3 cm. in height, rather densely arachnoid-tomentose, the innermost bracts stiff-scarious and often curled toward the tips, the rest all more than half as long, narrowly lanceolate and long-acuminate, mostly more or less spreading or recurved, none glandular on the back, armed with short weak spines; corollas ochroleucous or pale pinkish, the lobes nearly blunt; anthers abruptly short-acuminate; tips of pappus slightly dilated and minutely scabrous.

Type. Open woods, five miles east of Flora, Wallowa County, Oregon, June 23, 1934, *Peck 18243* (Herb. Willamette Univ.). Additional collection: west slope of the Snake-Imnaha River divide, twenty-three miles above Imnaha, Wallowa County, July 13, 1933, *Peck 17655*.

This species is not very similar to any other known to us. In Oregon at least it is probably confined to the Wallowa region. On the Imnaha-Snake River divide it was noted scattered over a wide area of steep open slopes.

Taraxacum paucisquamosum sp. nov. Planta e radice maxima alta; foliis patentibus 4-8 cm. longis oblongis vel late oblanceo-

latis obtusis runcinato-pinnatifidis prope glabris; scapis paucis, 2-6 cm. altis ad apicem tomentosis; capitulis circiter 30-50-floris; involucre 12-16 mm. alto squamis minute bifidis exterioribus patentibus vel reflexis 4-7 mm. longis interioribus 8-10, intimis late lanceolatis; achenis pallide olivaceis ad apicem spinulosis rostro minus bis longiore corpore; pappo flavido-albo.

Plant inconspicuous, from a very deep taproot; leaves few, mostly spreading, 4-8 cm. long, mainly sessile, oblong or broadly oblanceolate, obtuse, shallowly to rather deeply pinnatifid, the segments mostly runcinate, glabrous or with a few scattered hairs; scapes one to several, slender, 2-6 cm. long, tomentose at summit; heads small, about 30-50-flowered; involucre 12-16 mm. high, the bracts mostly minutely bifid at apex with a small dorsal prominence just below, the outer 12-15, usually less than half as long as the inner and spreading or reflexed, oblong or broadly lanceolate, the inner 8-10, in 2 series, the outer of these linear-lanceolate, the inner broader, all with white-scarious margins; achenes light olive, sharply spinulose above, deeply 5-grooved, the beak less than twice as long as the body; pappus yellowish-tinged.

Type. Barren stony slope, altitude 3000 m., near the summit of Peet's Point, Wallowa mountains, Oregon, *Peck 17967* (Herb. Willamette Univ.).

This is apparently closely related to *Taraxacum ovinum* Greene, and may possibly be conspecific with it, but it differs in some particulars, especially in the much narrower involucre bracts.

Willamette University,
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PINUS MURICATA AND CUPRESSUS FORBESII IN BAJA CALIFORNIA

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The fact is generally known that *Pinus muricata* occurs on the mainland of Lower California, as well as on Cedros Island, but because few botanists have visited the inaccessible ridge where it occurs and because of the phytogeographic interest of the closed cone pines, the stand merits a brief description. The occurrence and survival of this species on Cedros Island will be discussed elsewhere by another author.

El Cañon de Pinitos, as the locality is known locally, lies to the west of San Antonio Mesa, between Rio San Ysidro and Rio San Antonio seventy miles south of Ensenada. It may be reached by an obscure track which leaves the main road in a northwesterly direction about two and one-half miles north of the entrance to the Guzman Ranch on San Antonio Mesa, or about three miles north of a group of conspicuous eucalypts near the head of the canyon leading to the Johnson Ranch (Rio San Antonio). In dry